REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,132.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

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First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
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Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		March 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Negapatam	19
„ Carwar	8	„ Pondicherry	20
„ Mangalore	9	„ Madras	21
„ Cannanore	10	„ Coringa	22
„ Tellicherry	10	„ Coconada	23
„ Calicut	11	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Cochin	12	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Alleppy	13	„ False Point	26
„ Tuticorin	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	28
„ Colombo	15		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchéen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, viâ KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, Mohumrah and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		March 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	24
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Gwader	10	„ Fao	24
„ Muscat	12	„ Bushire	25
„ Jask	13	„ Linga	31
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	April. 2
„ Linga	16	„ Jask	3
„ Bushire	18	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	20	„ Gwader	6
„ Mahomerah	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The ss. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hennessey, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Jones, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Honnore. Malwan.
Boria. Vingorla.
Rutnagheree. Goa (Panjim) and
Jeygapore. Carwar.
Vizadroog.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31st MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents De la Compagnie Russe de Navigation & Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 6th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Honnore. Vingorla.
Rutnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jeypapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£72	£15	£4
„ Suez	35	23	9
„ Port Said	35	24	9
„ Messina	50	34	14
„ Naples	50	34	14
„ Leghorn	50	34	14
„ Genoa	50	34	14
„ Marseilles	52	36	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ADRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"TORINO," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. HINDOO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once and their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain	Tons.	H.P.	March.
AUSTRALIA ... J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA ..... W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS ..... N. Stewart	3473	500	15th—Southampton.
THERIAN ..... E. H. Johnson	3259	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN ..... J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
			April.
SUMATRA ..... E. Christian	2 68	500	5th—Suez, &c.
BYDAS ES ..... D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI ..... G. Lee	3178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH	2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 5 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (1,909 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain S. D. Fraillard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 24TH MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Liverpool	500	300
Malta	400	250
Suez	309	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO	1,230 Tons	about	2nd March.
HINDOO	3,257 „	„	24th „
YEDDO	1,809 „	„	7th April,
RINALDO	1,840 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	7th May.

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Bennett Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched hence as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 1st March, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazar, on account and at the risk of Shet Cumulsey Premjee and by order of the Mortgagee Thakor Tejpall Gopejee—

10 Shares in T e New Dhurmusey Poojabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.

Also, at 1 P.M., at Carnac Bunder—

90 Bags dam ged Rice.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

4 Cases Turkey Red Scarfs, 1¼ to 4¼ yards.
5 „ Turkey Red Cambrics, 24 by 50 inches.
2 „ Colored Muslins, 78 by 28.
17 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8½, 9, and 10 lbs.

On account of the Underwriters—

19 Bales 1-47-12 Bales managed Turkey Red Twist, Nos. 30, 40, 50, 60, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht Sybil together with her 4 Oared Gig, and Cooking Boat. No reasonable Offer will be refused.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, STORES, &c.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, a large quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Instruments, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Plants, at Upper Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, the abovementioned place the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware &c., &c. The property of Captain G. Thornhill R. A.

The full particulars given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class full size Slate Billiard Table by "Thurston and Co." a full-toned Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard," Plants, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Billiard, Piano, &c., the pr perty of J. G. Smith, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano, with complete iron fram'ng and patent pin, in solid Mahogany case, made expressly for India, and imported by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork and a complete set of wires.

A handsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

A Grey Arab Gallowa', aged 5, off height 14 hands, sound.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, the 2nd, 4th and 6th MARCH 1875.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of Art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON Doors open at 3. ½ price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

ANCHOR LINE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 30TH APRIL 1875.

CALEDONIA S.S. CAPTAIN SIDEY.

1,503 Tons nett register, 424 H.P., nominal.

HIGHEST CLASS AT LLOYDS.

THE fine Steamer CALEDONIA well-known in the Atlantic passenger service will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool about the 30th April. This Steamer is of the highest class and having full powered engines, is expected to make a quick run home.

The Caledonia has very superior accomodation for Fifty Saloon Cabin Passengers having large state Cabins with two berths in each, and is fitted in the most complete way with baths and all other conveniences. The steamer will carry a Doctor and Stewardess, and has an efficient staff of Stewards.

Rate for Passage to Liverpool 50 guineas.

For particulars and passage, apply to,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND BOEVEY have REMOVED their OFFICES to the New Building, No. 14, Rampart Row, adjoining the National Bank of India.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GAUTIER FRERES' CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

ESTABLISHED IN COGNAC, 1755.

The attention of MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES and the TRADE is invited to the following quotations of GAUTIER FRERES' BRANDIES :—

CO	BRANDY in case of 1 Doz. Bottles		..... at Rs. 21	per Case
000	Ditto	ditto	ditto ..... „ 24	„
000				
00	Ditto	ditto	ditto ..... „ 27	„
000				
V	Ditto	ditto	ditto ..... „ 33	„
00	Ditto	ditto 2	ditto Flasks ..... „ 24	„
00	Ditto	ditto 4	ditto Half-flasks „ 27	„

Liberal Discount will be allowed on Large Orders.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

32, Meadow Street Bombay.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., Manufacturers of and Dealers IN PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, CAMERAS, LENSES, STANDS, Accessories, &c.. &c. PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, Collodion, Varnish, Glass, Papers, Mounts, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE PRACTICE OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

Price List on Application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

MANILLAS.

Imported direct, of the very finest quality only.	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1 CHEROOTS or CIGARS ..... per 1,000	90 0
No. 2 Do. ..... „	50 0
No. 2 CAVITE BRAND ..... „	70 0
No. 3 CIGARS do. ..... „	40 0

The Brand is generally esteemed to be by far *the finest imported.*

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Prepared expressly for the Company of selected Tobacco.

NOBLES' ..... per 1,000	13 8
DAWSON'S ..... „	14 0
THOMSON'S ..... „	14 0
DINDIGULS ..... „	18 0
HAVANNAH, in Boxes of 250 each ..... „	4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

LEISURE HOUR ..... per box of 250	4 12
HARINGTON'S ..... „ „	5 0
HAVANNAH ..... „ „	5 6
OFFICE ..... „ 100	1 6

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS" ..... per box of 100	2 8
WILL'S "PASSING CLOUDS" ..... „ „	2 8

TOBACCOS.

WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia ..... per tin	1 0
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for Cigarettes ..... „ lb.	1 8
GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO ..... „ „	2 0
CAVENDISH TOBACCO ..... „ „	1 4

An extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES.

TOBACCO POUCHES, AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1875

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. Railway Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisement.

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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay ..... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hevnunjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and, Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad ..... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria ..... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ..... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay ..... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ..... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) ... "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Ecptpoora ..... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee ..... "Sindian" Press.
London ..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ..... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran ..... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ..... "Observer" Office.
Poona ..... Treacher & Co., D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Pundhy Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM.

BOAT SHAPE BAROUCHE painted Blue Lake, lined with Cloth and Morocco, Pole Bar and Shafts. Rs. 1,000.

BROUGHAM, four seated for one or a pair of horses. Rs. 1,600,

VICTORIA, a light stylish trap for single or a pair of horses. Rs. 1,200.

PARK PHAETON, self driving with a moveable coach box, suitable for one or two horses or a pair of Ponies. This is one of the most elegant little Carriages in Bombay. Rs. 1,500.

DOG CART, (four wheels,) with break, for one or a pair of Horses a very stylish conveyance, light and serviceable. Rs. 650.

MAIL PHAETON, second-hand, to be sold a bargain.

CARRIAGES SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SOUNDY & CO.,

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For the London, Asiatic and American, Limited,

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Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th February, 1875.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 26TH FEBRUARY 1875.

CONSIDERING the scale of the American receipts, yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market was to some extent disappointing, Surats being reported dull, although the sales reached 15,000 bales. To-day's market has however shown the effect of the short receipts in what for a Saturday, must be regarded as decided activity the sales being given at 18,000 bales. In spot prices, the only change is an advance of 1/16d. in Mid-Orleans which now stands at S 1/8d. but Bombay descriptions to arrive are all 1/16d. higher by Cape, which owing doubtless to the additional facilities it gives to speculators seems to have the preference over Canal shipment again this season. The American figures to date now show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	78,000	103,000	104,000
„ Exports to U. K.	56,000	62,000	64,000
„ „ Continent	20,000	20,000	21,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,800,000	3,052,000	2,713,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,201,000	1,116,000	1,166,000
„ „ Continent „ ...	518,000	571,000	516,000
Stocks at the Ports.....	829,000	852,000	563,000

The Receipts are now 153,000 bales behind last year, so that assuming the corrections to be the same, it only requires a falling off during the remainder of the season of 18,000 bales as compared with last year's figures to make the total crop 4 millions. At the present rate of contraction, however, this quantity would be accounted for in another week, and it seems, therefore, that a much smaller total must be anticipated. In America estimates are evident ly being materially reduced, New York quotations as advised by Reuter, showing an advance of ⅛ in futures and 2 cent per lb. in Mid-Uplands on the spot, the largest movement in any one day this season.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 26th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	710,000	775,000	722,640
„ London.....	131,875	131,875	195,660
American afloat.....	340,000	330,000	267,000
East Indian „	180,000	170,000	129,000
	1,361,875	1,376,875	1,315,300
Price of Mid-Orleans ...	8,1-16d.	7¾d.	8,3-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5¼d.	5,3-16d.	5¼d.
Difference ...	2,13-16d.	2,11-16d.	2,15-16d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market still drags, prices being unaltered yesterday notwithstanding the activity in Liverpool. In general Produce there is no alteration whatever.

Consols to-day are again quoted at 93, French Rentes 102f. Bar silver 57¾d. per oz

STERLING Exchange opened with considerable firmness this morning and for Credits and Document bills an advance of 1/32d. was established, but in the course of the day short dated Bank paper receded half an anna and to that extent the feeling may be considered easier, We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	...1s. 10 3/32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 10¼d.		„
Credits 3 months sight ...1s.10 3/32d.		„
Documents 3 do. ...1s. 10¼d.		„

On Calcutta there is no change. In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is a weaker tendency although values are not quotably lower, say Fours Rs. 102¾ to ⅞ ; Fours and a half Rs. 103½ to ⅞ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

THE SHARE market is very dull and few transactions have taken place. Bank and Land shares are unchanged. Spinning Companies are again lower.

COTTON to-day has been active, a large business being reported at yesterday's prices. A strong demand exists for good fair Oomrawuttee which is very scarce. Akote has been sold at Rs. 197 andMowa at Rs. 198 ready. Dhollera is wanted at Rs. 190 for February delivery. Ginned Broach ready may be quoted at Rs. 228 to 229. The weeks receipts are exceptionally large 61,760 bales against 54,582 last week and 46,489 bales for the corresponding week last year. The total since 1st September is now 447,796 against 355,862 bales last season or an excess of 91,934 bales.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2 5 for immediate shipment and £2-7-6 forward, but greater firmness is looked for, as a number of Steamers will complete their loading in the next few days. Sailing ships are dull at £2-7-6 to £2 10 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unchanged in every way.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE TRANMERE, 822 tons, Captain Evens Ellis, sailed on Saturday last in ballast for Akyab.

THE S. S. PEARL, 965 tons, Captain C. Dorey, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 26th ultimo from Coast and Cutch, (February 24th), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and 165 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Carwar—Mr. Geo. Hampton. For Cananore—Police Inspector Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee and one State prisoner. For diffrent ports—8 leven deck passengers.

MESSRS. R. RUSTOMJEE CO's *s. s.* INDIA, 882 tons, Captain G. Dodero, will sail to-day for GOZEN, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,091 bales cotton, 2,025 cwts. gingelly seed, 183 cwts. mother of pearl shells, 2,032 cwts. wheat, 3661 cwts. coffee, 15 cwts. pepper, 132 cwts. gum, 250 cwts. copra, 2624 cwts, ground-nuts, 87 corgus hides, and 64 cwts castor oil.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Catch, Feb 24.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Tranmere	Ellis	Akyab.
	India	Medder	Diamond Island.
	Maurice.....	Jeatre	Bordeaux, via Cochin.
	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	C. and Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	Dorey	Coast and Calcutta.
28	Doxford.....	McDonald ..	Liverpool.

The Steamer India, Dodero, to Gimza, &c, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Pera, to China &c.
Steamer Romore, to Liverpool.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast & Cutch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caledonian, s, 486 bundles hoop-iron, Remington and Co. ; 480 bundles hoop-iron, Gaddum and Co. ; 1,104 bundles hoop-iron, and 1,200 bundles sail rod iron, Sewjee Dhurumsee.

FROM LONDON.

Hindoo, s, 200 cases copper sheets, B and A Hormusjee.
Caledonian, s, 160 boxes soap, 10 bales Ebram.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Maurice, 25 boxes liquors, 2 boxes champagne, and 178 boxes outwine, Nowrojee Ardesir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gadehill, 750 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Barrasaria, s, 870 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Ardgowan, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Attocia, s, 120 ce s. galls, and 1,000 cwts. hemp, Nathoo Soondercjee ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 51 bales cotton, Cursetjee Rustomjee ; 900 cwts. galls, Nathoo Soondcrjee.
Propontis, s, 450 cwts. linseed, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Palos, s, 108 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 139 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co. ; 150 bales wool, Framjee Toolsidass ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
Bengal, s, 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 120 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Egbert, s, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten ; 33 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co. ; 45 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co. ; 4371 cwts. hemp, Khurshaw Muncherji.
Palermo, s, 43 bales cotton, H enchund Goolalchund ; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal ; 200 bales cotton, Steare, Hobart and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co. ; 132 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhaijee.
Exmoor, s, 1,285 cwts. coir yarn, Dinsa Bhicajee Khan.

FOR LONDON.

Louisa, 160 cwts. horns, Nensukhoy Allakukhia.
Australia, s, 2 boxes gold coins, the C M Bank ; 15 bundles ivory ; Callicboy Shirgupdas ; 18 cwts. ivory, Mahomedjee Adomjee ; 2 bundles woollen carpets, C Bangeviaile and Co. ; 6 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co. ; 49 cases oilbeans, Ebram Hassum ; 7 bundles horse ivory, Sajeebhoy Futtehboy ; 15 cwts. ivory, Asacurn Khengsee ; 14 bundles ivory, Rowchund Amoolruk ; 2 bundles and 9½ cwts. ivory, Munishunker Harrishunker ; 10 bundles silk, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 4 cwts. mother of pearl shells, Samjee Naromjee and Co. ; 4 packages tortoise shells, N Allarukhia ; Hamah Law, 200 cwts. horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Glendower, 700 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Australia, s, 1 bale cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia, s, 250 bales cotton, H Cisson and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 25.

Metea, Captain, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

FEBRUARY 26.

Barrows, Brigadier Genl, Bombay A M Genl, on duty from Bhuj.
Veary, Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, on Med Cert, from Rawul Pindee.
Thackery, Major, Bengl Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Umballa.
Russell, Lieut, Bengal 8th The King's on leave, from Chakrata.
Hamilton, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, to———.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 27.

Butler, Captain, Benaral 14th Regt, to join, to Banares.
Hill, Lieut, Madras 41st Regt, to join, to Deesalee.

FEBRUARY 26.

Burton, Lieut, Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

POONA, 27th February 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lt Col and Brevet Col H Hayman (9th Bgde) to Mahableshwur from the 10th March to the 10th June 1875, on private affairs.

2nd Foot (1st Batn) Maj O Gibbs, to England, from date of departure, pending permission to retire on half pay. Col H E T Williams to Bombay, from 16th Feb to 15th March 1875, on Medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

It is notified with reference to G O G No 561 of 1874, that Her Majesty's Indian Troop-ship Jumna left Gibraltar on the 18th instant and may be expected to arrive in Bombay about 17th March.

Her Majesty's Troop-ship Crocodile, to arrive on 15th proximo, will leave Bombay on 23rd with the Troops previously allotted to the Jumna, the latter leaving on the 28th March.

With reference to G O C No 530 of 1874, it is notified that Government has sanctioned a moderate supply of blankets being kept up at the Stations of Poona, Ahmednuggur, and Deesalm, sufficient for the issue of one, when found necessary, to each soldier who has not two.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified :—Col H G Robinson, Staff Corps, Lieut Col D Hutcheson, S C Lieut Col H A Woodhouse S C from 3rd Feb. 1875. Senior Apothecary J Lawrence, 17th February 1875.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test :—

Capt C A Gordon, Royal Artillery, Capt W B Colvin and Lieut J Angus, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot.
Major G G Badley, and Capt F A Wright, 83rd Foot.

No. 59 of 1875.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From the Political Superintendent, Thurr and Parkur.
To the Commissioner in Sind Political Superintendent's Office Camp Tanda Allayer dated 13th February 1875.

Sir,—I Have the honor to report for your information that unusually severe frosts have prevailed in the Narra during the last week of January and the first week of the present month, and it is reported from all the Talookas that the oil seed crops especially the more forward Sarhs (rape seed) crops, have been more or less injured. Blight is also, I am sorry to say, reported as having appeared in the Jambah (mustard) crops in the Sanghur Talooka.

From personal observation, although the frosts have evidently done damage yet I should say that the season yet promises well generally.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
WITH SUPPLEMENT
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Season Reports for the week ending the 10th February 1875.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1875.

No praise could have been better deserved than that which the Government of India has freely accorded to Sir Lewis Pelly for the unswerving loyalty and zeal with which he has given effect to its policy as regards the administration of the State of Baroda. It is the more incumbent upon us to make this acknowledgment, because we are of those who think that the policy adopted was inadequate to the emergency, and that the Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner carried out his instructions only too faithfully in making speeches which pledged the Paramount Power over and over again to re-establish with all possible speed a native administration at Baroda. These pledges are impossible of fulfilment in the sense in which they are understood by native malcontents ; for the British Government cannot set on the throne of Baroda a really independent Prince with liberty to rule the people as he likes, and, if it refuses to repeat the mistake of protecting a native tyranny of a more atrocious character than the natives themselves would have endured before British intervention deprived them of the right of rebellion, then there is no alternative but a resort to the system of interference by which Colonel Phayre attempted to purify the State, and which, strange to say, native agitators who profess to be earnest lovers of reform are never weary of denouncing as an odious and unwarrantable usurpation of the Sovereign power secured to native Princes by treaties and by the Queen's Proclamation. Sir Lewis Pelly is now doing simply what Colonel Phayre would have done if he had been allowed to have his own way. The administrative reforms which Sir Lewis enumerates in his report to the Government of India—such as the introduction of a land revenue settlement, and of a reasonable and liberal treatment of the cultivators, the redress of the grievances of Sirdars and Silledars, the reduction of the lavish expenditure of Mulharrao's time, and the establishment of a financial equilibrium—are all the very measures which Colonel Phayre vainly urged upon the Maharaja. Why, then, has Sir L. Pelly found it perfectly easy to do what his predecessor vainly attempted ? The answer is given in his own report. It is because the Maharaja himself made reform impossible, so that his deposition, which might have been effected long before if the Paramount Power had chosen to act upon the provisions of the treaty of 1802 which "give the British Government "an almost unlimited power of interference in "the internal affairs of the Baroda State," removed out of Sir Lewis Pelly's path the principal stumbling-block to the successful completion of a work so long meditated.

It is evident from Sir Lewis Pelly's report, that, apart altogether from the complications of the poisoning case, the direct intervention of the British Government was absolutely necessary to save the Baroda State from anarchy. Sir Lewis tells us that "a political combination existed on "the part of the nobles and military, and a "passive resistance amounting almost to rebel-"lion on the part of the agricultural classes, as "towards the Government and person of Mul-"harao." But, since the Gaekwar was deposed and Sir Lewis put in his place, order and confidence have been restored. Why ? Simply because nobles and peasants equally felt they could trust the word of an English gentleman. Sir Lewis Pelly assured Mulharrao's discontented subjects that their complaints should be inquired into and that justice should be done, and "two important practical facts have ensued. "First, the agricultural classes who had "previously harassed my premises and the "roads in thousands, went away satisfied with "my simple assurance, and I have never since "seen a complainant of this class. Second, the "Sirdars have become quite amenable, and "down to date patiently await the results of "the Committee of Inquiry recently appointed." Surely, this is practical testimony of a very remarkable kind to the advantages of annexation. We are inclined to accept the contented acquiescence of Sirdars and peasants in the change of Government as a more satisfactory proof of what the people really feel than the organized demonstrations at railway stations in honour of Serjeant Ballantine. Clearly, all his own subjects had lost faith in Mulharrao, and would not pay the slightest regard to any promises he might make. Curiously enough, the only person at Baroda who had not ceased, apparently, to believe that he might yet amend his ways was Sir Lewis Pelly himself, who says, "In so far as I was aware, His Highness was "fully cognizant of the situation, and sincerely "desirous of redeeming the past, by carrying "into effect a thorough reform of his adminis-"tration." But this statement is negative, rather than positive. Sir Lewis knew very well, for he has graphically described, what were the sentiments of all classes, military and civil, of the population of Baroda towards Mulharrao and he cannot have imagined that it was possible for that Prince to regain, we will not say the affections, but the allegiance of his subjects, without such active intervention on the part of the Governor-General's Agent as would have been inconsistent with the spirit of the instructions given him by the Government of India. This statement therefore can only mean that, up to the time when Mr. Souter's discoveries forced him to divert his attention to other matters than the reorganization of the State, Sir Lewis Pelly had not had personal experience of Mulharrao's perfidy. That is to say, no attempt had been made to poison *him* for urging the Gaekwar to govern his people with some show of decency. In this respect, he seems to have been more fortunate than Colonel Phayre.

The statement, thus understood, is in harmony with the remark made by Sir Lewis Pelly, when he arrested Mulharrao, that he personally had had no cause to find fault with the treatment he had received from His Highness. And the tone of such observations shows with what un willingness Sir Lewis Pelly and the Government of India undertook the prosecution of Mulharrao on a criminal charge. The popular belief among the Mahrattas is that the Government got up the poisoning case in order to provide itself with an excuse for taking the Gaekwar's kingdom. But Lord Northbrook has always been determined in no case to sanction the annexation of Baroda, and his great anxiety was to establish quietly, if possible, and without fuss, some *modus vivendi* between the British Resident and the Gaekwar. No news, therefore, could have been more unwelcome to the Viceroy than the rumour that Mulharrao had placed himself beyond the pale of conciliation by trying to murder the Queen's representative at his Court ; and for a long time the general disposition at Calcutta was to pooh-pooh the poisoning story, and to assume that it could not be true. It was only the overwhelming force of the evidence collected by Mr. Souter that convinced, first of all, Sir Lewis Pelly, and afterwards Lord Northbrook, that an attempt to murder had been committed ; and we are quite sure that the Viceroy never took any resolution in his life which cost him more pain than when he reluctantly made up his mind to institute criminal proceedings against a Prince whom he had hoped against hope to save from ruin.

The final resolution of the Government of India on the famine will be found in another column. This important document reviews the Minutes of Sir R. Temple on the scarcity in Bengal and Behar, and also the reports received from the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh on the distress in those provinces, which was limited in extent and much less severe than in Bengal and Behar.

It was on the 7th November 1873 that the Government of India set earnestly to work at whatever cost to use every available means to meet the calamity that then threatened Bengal. By means of the resources of the country and the energy of those who were entrusted with the conduct of the relief operations the measures taken proved successful. Not only has extensive mortality been prevented by these measures but the general productive power of the country has not deteriorated ; and the Government believe that the assistance afforded by the State during a time of calamity has been duly appreciated and will long be remembered throughout Her Majesty's Indian Empire. The cost of the relief operations will not exceed £6,500,000, the estimate given in the Budget for the current year.

The Government of India admits that recent experience has shown that in future complete reports should be obtained of the extent of the failure of the crops and the consequences likely to follow. In the late famine the anticipations of the effect of the scarcity were found to be somewhat greater than the reality, from two causes, first from the stock of food which the people were found to have on hand, owing to the scarcity having followed a fair season, and, secondly, from the cultivators having grown a greater quantity than usual of the grain crops which ripen in the autumn, for which sufficient allowance was not made. The cultivators of India, it is believed, are willing to make considerable alterations in their agriculture for the sake of increasing the food supply at the earliest possible moment, and by this means the period over which the scarcity would otherwise extend is considerably shortened. The critical position of Tirhoot is accounted for from the weakness of the staff, but the assistance that the officers of that district required was promptly supplied.

The value of public works in times of famine was found equally great as before in the late famine in Bengal, and, where the distress was so severe and extensive, much more effective in dealing with the most distressed districts than the tests of cooked food and of poor houses, which the Government of India consider can only be applied when the distress is not great or when, if it be great, there is no serious deficiency in the supply of food. In the N. W. Provinces and Oudh it was found sufficient to distribute gratuitous relief under proper precautions and advances of money upon sufficient security. On the subject of the interference with trade the Government of India consider that it is right for the State to intervene when there is good reason to believe that the traders will be unable to meet that deficiency. In the late famine the Government had to act as wholesale and retail dealer at the same time, and at first the difficulty was very great in arranging that the supplies should reach the people who required them. The price at which the Government grain was sold was regulated by that which prevailed at the nearest large mart situated upon one of the main lines of communication, with a slight addition for cost of carriage. These operations were effected without any needless interference with trade, and no complaints came from traders on the spot. A balance of about 100,000 tons remained after relief operations had been concluded for which the Government of India takes the entire responsibility. It was a substantial reserve which was nearly rendered necessary from the want of rain that was felt in September 1874, and which fell only at the last moment. The Government of India consider that their policy was sound not to prohibit the export of rice. The total of exports was one-half the year before. The colonies and other places to which natives of India have emigrated received their supplies, and the evils consequent on sudden interference were avoided.

The arrangements made with the B. I. S. N. Company and E. I. R. Company supplied the quantity of rice required and distributed it throughout the famine districts, proving how valuable these communications were.

The resolution concludes with praises of the officers concerned, estimating highly the value of the services of Sir G. Campbell and especially Sir R. Temple for his wonderful Minutes, and to the Commander-in-Chief for the assistance he afforded, through the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under His Excellency's command. In this laudatory manner this final resolution of the Government on the famine concludes, and doubtless the Government earnestly prays that some time may elapse before the services of these officers may be again required in mitigating the effects of a similar calamity.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IT should have been stated in our issue on Saturday last that the portion of the Lecture on "Alcohol, its action and its uses," which we published was from the fourth lecture on the same subject by Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., and was delivered in London on January 18th last. The Profession in Bombay and other parts of India will be able to estimate the value of the discovery, if such it really be, that Dr. Richardson has made, and to all alike the observations of the lecturer must have special interest.

IT seems that the rice growers of Burmah are holding back their crops in expectation of getting prices this year as high as those they were paid last year. There is no Bengal famine to provide for this year and prices consequently are not so good as they were. The Rangoon brokers are trying all sorts of schemes and circulating all kinds of reports in order to frighten the cultivators into sending their rice to market, but apparently without effect. They spread a report the other day that the bombardment of Rangoon by seven men-of-war was about to take place, but as no mention was made of the cause of war or with whom the war was to be carried on, the owners of the rice crops took no notice, being as wise as the brokers in this respect. The price fixed by the merchants is Rs. 50 per 100 baskets, and they unanimously decline to give more although some of their ships have already demurrage on them. Prices are low in foreign markets and, therefore, caution in making purchases at Rangoon is needful. It is expected that the cultivators will not hold out much longer so many of them being in debt and paying interest at 3 to 5 per cent., a month. The supply of rice in Burmah this year is very large.

MR. PEDDER has made another appeal to "the European public of Bombay" in his letter, in another column, regarding the proposed swimming bath. Mr. Pedder thinks that the site, previously mentioned, at Breach Candy is the most suitable in all respects for a swimming bath, but he leaves the question to be settled at a meeting on Wednesday next at the Municipal offices. If no greater interest is shown in the matter then than hitherto, Mr. Pedder will consider that there is no general desire for a swimming bath, and he will propose to appropriate the money to some other object : one in particular he mentions in his letter, but it is not probable that Europeans will approve of this particular sum of Rs. 9,500 being spent as Mr. Pedder suggests, however much they may approve of the suggestion by itself. It is impossible to decide off-hand what should be done with the money, but there is time enough before the meeting on Wednesday next for the consideration of some plan, supposing no one cares about having a swimming bath, and there ought to be sufficient interest felt in the matter by the Europeans in Bombay to induce a large number to attend the meeting on Wednesday, and show that a gift of Rs. 9,500 is duly appreciated. Mr. Pedder is evidently anxious to spend the money for the general advantage or benefit of Europeans in Bombay, and those who attend the meeting will doubtless be influenced by similar motives.

THE first victim of the Baroda trial is Mr. Flynn, the interpreter, who was taken ill with fever on Thursday and was ordered by the doctor to come down to Bombay on Saturday. Mr. Flynn accordingly left Baroda by Saturday morning's mail, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee is now the only interpreter left to do the work, though we believe Mr. Jardine, the Secretary to the Commission, is trying to engage a substitute for Mr. Flynn. The hot weather seems to have fairly set in at Baroda, and attendance in the crowded Court from day to day will be very trying to all engaged in the inquiry. The Court House has open doors all round, and is well supplied with punkahs, but we do not envy those who are compelled to be present throughout the proceedings from day to day during the next three or four weeks. We have heard, too, that the sanitary arrangements of the camp might be improved ; and, if it be the case that the European infantry are encamped to leeward of a not very sweet smelling native village, the sooner their quarters are shifted the better. If it were only intended to keep Europeans there for a short time, it would not perhaps be worth while to complain of such a matter as this ; but it has now been settled that the permanent garrison of Baroda shall consist of 150 European Infantry, half a battery of Artillery, and two regiments of Native Infantry ; and it seems desirable, therefore, that the camp should be re-arranged. Some thought should be taken, too about providing a supply of pure drinking water, for the water now obtainable in camp is far from wholesome or pleasant to the taste. There is a good deal of work going on just now in the camp in the way of parades, as Sir Edward Russell, the General of the Division, is expected to review the garrison on Wednesday. Colonel Nuttall has been busily engaged in raising subscriptions for soldiers' games, and has got so much money, Mr. Scoble having started the list with Rs. 100, that he hardly knows what to do with it. Probably the people must to be pitied at Baroda on the officers of the troops which came from Ahmedabad ; for they not only have to rough it in tents but they lose houserent at Ahmedabad all the time they are away, while every civilian summoned to Baroda on business is drawing extra pay. The military have not even the consolation, which would be a great one, of enjoying some sport in the Baroda preserves, though these sadly want thinking ; for Sir Lewis Pelly thinks it his duty to guard the Gaekwar's game more zealously even than the Maharaja himself would have cared to do from the guns of British officers. So the only fun the officers have is in getting up paper chases. A contemporary has, we see, just received a telegram stating that Mr. Slight had arrived at Baroda to organize a branch of the Bank of Bombay. Mr. Slight, however, has been at Baroda for some weeks, and he is just now coming away as he has been relieved by Mr. Bentley. No attempt will be made to start a branch bank till next cold season ; but the Bank of Bombay undertakes meanwhile the charge of the Baroda treasury.

IT was incorrectly stated by an up-country paper the other day that the *Bombay Gazette* publishes at Baroda a Guzerathi report of the State trial, at the price of two annas a copy. As we have no wish to deprive others of the merit of their enterprise, we may say that the only report we publish of the trial is the English report given in our supplement, and that the price of the Supplement to non-subscribers to the daily paper is *four annas* a copy. This report of ours is also the *verbatim* official report prepared for the Commission and the counsel in the case. The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on the subject of the engagement of the *Gazette's* reporters to do this work for the Commission, says :—"The editors of our local papers have gone down to Baroda for the opening of the case, and they are pretty certain to return with a fresh store of animosities. Already one of them complains that the shorthand writer of its contemporary, who is also stenographer to the Legislative Council, has been appointed reporter to the Crown, and that Government has gone to a newspaper office for both its stenographer and its reporter—a newspaper, too, which has advocated a most decided policy in connection with Mulharrao. It is indignant that the *Gazette*, which has sent down a press and a staff of printers, and is understood to have made a contract for the Government printing in the case, should be "simply subsidised" by Government, and vows that it is a most improper proceeding, 'rendered doubly odious by denying the Gaekwar the means of obtaining even that which is lawful and right.' The comment of the public on the *Times of India's* indignation, I suspect, will be somewhat cool and cynical, and it will not greatly care whether Government has gone to the wrong newspaper office or to the right one. The solicitors for the defence also object to reports made by the sub-editor of the *Gazette*, for the reason that the attacks of that paper on the accused render it impossible to rely upon the impartiality of its reports. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine moves the Commission on this matter this morning. The Counsel has no particular tenderness for either print, and I dare say like Mercutio in the play, has been tempted to say many a time—'A plague on both your houses !' and it will not be surprising if it throws over its reporter sooner than allow the defence a chance of cooking up a grievance. It should be known, however, that, at the time of his engagement, the *Gazette's* reporter, who was always the best stenographer in the place, was also the only one available, and that, as the duly appointed shorthand reporter to the Legislative Council, he had some claim for employment in the present case. It is perhaps, not of much use urging that nobody but a native would seriously entertain the notion that an English short-hand writer toiling at his *verbatim* report would twist it to the advantage of either side. However, they have got another bone to wrangle over and we shall hear enough of the quarrel for many a day." Our good-natured friend, who never losses a chance of fomenting that animosity between the two Bombay daily papers the continuance of which he affects to deprecate as creditable to neither of them, must, we fear, have been disappointed with the silence maintained by the *Gazette* with reference to the malicious insinuations and downright falsehoods published by the *Times of India* concerning this matter of the official reporting. We shall now, therefore, indulge his amiable curiosity by stating that the *Gazette* has contracted to supply the Commission with printed copies of a report made by its shorthand writers. Probably no objection would have been taken to this engagement of ours to do honourable work for the Government on fair terms, but for two reasons. The first reason was, that Messrs Jefferson and Payne were very sore with us for having turned them into ridicule, and this soreness made them object in a vindictive spirit to anything likely to be of advantage to the *Bombay Gazette*. This is plainly the motive of their opposition, for some weeks ago, before the antagonism between the *Gazette* and these solicitors had become very virulent, the Editor of the *Gazette* asked Mr. Payne, in the course of an amicable conversation, what terms the defence had arranged with the shorthand writers who were then understood to be on their way out, as he (the Editor) wished to know what the Government ought to pay for their work ; and Mr. Payne at that time seemed to think there was nothing unreasonable in the arrangement talked of. He has changed his mind since. As for the independent and high-minded *Times of India*, which thinks no newspaper reporter should do Government work, our readers will be amused, but not surprised, to hear, that the *Times of India* reporter made an application to the Crown solicitors to be engaged as shorthand writer after the contract with the *Gazette* had been concluded. *Hinc illæ lachryma*. We are sorry the defence did not make their threatened application in Court last Tuesday, as these facts might then have been brought out. However, the *Times of India* has now been consoled with a retaining fee and a printing contract for the defence ; and it has, therefore, flotted up its malignity for the present. We observe that the *Englishman*, a paper which has lately lost caste by forming an intimate alliance with the *Times of India*, spoke of the terms agreed to by Government for the shorthand report as much too high. But, as no Calcutta newspaper, and we believe no Indian newspaper out of Bombay, has yet had the enterprise to employ a shorthand reporter on its staff, we do not consider the *Englishman* a competent judge of the value of such labour. We may mention, for our contemporary's information, that we have two shorthand reporters engaged in doing the work at Baroda ; and that, in order to bring out the report early each day, they are, as a rule, engaged in writing from 11 o'clock one morning till 2 the next. Surely, such work deserves to be well paid ? We will only add that the Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* may be right in saying that the Government has "no particular tenderness" for the *Gazette*, but he might with truth have added that the *Gazette* cares just as much for the Government as the Government cares for it—an ambiguous saying, on which he and other critics will find it easy to put a base interpretation.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S FINAL RESOLUTION ON THE FAMINE.

THE following most important Resolution was published in Saturday's *Gazette of India* :—

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated the 18th February 1875.

Agriculture and Horticulture.
Famine.

READ—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, of the 24th November 1874, submitting copies of two Minutes regarding the scarcity, by Officers, and of non-official residents, during the recent scarcity in Bengal and Behar.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, of the 8th December 1874, submitting copies of a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the scarcity in Bengal and Behar during 1873-74, and the measures taken to alleviate the distress caused by it.

Letters from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of the 1st, 11th, and 29th of January 1875, forwarding reports on the scarcity of 1873-74 in certain districts of those Provinces, and a report with a brief narrative of the scarcity so far as it affected those provinces, and the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the conduct of the civil officers engaged in relief operations.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of the 11th of February 1875, forwarding the report of the Central Famine Relief Committee, North-Western Provinces.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, of the 16th October 1874, submitting a copy of a letter, with enclosures, from the Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, together with a summary of the measures taken in the northern parts of the Province of Oudh in order to avert famine.

Preliminary report by Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, Director of Transport, of the 19th of October 1874, on the operations of the Transport Department in Behar.

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, of the 23rd December 1874, on the traffic operations of the East Indian Railway in 1873-74.

Reports by Major J. Graham, on special duty, of the 1st of August 1874 and 4th of February 1875, on the arrangements made for the receipt, despatch, and sale of Government rice in Calcutta.

Statement showing the quantity of rice (distinguishing table and other kinds), paddy, wheat, gram, and other food-grains exported from the Presidency of Bengal in the 12 months from 1st October to 30th September of the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

1. The Governor-General in Council has read, with all the attention which the importance of the subject deserves, the Minutes of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the narative received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the letter of the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COLONEL PHAYRE.

BARODA, 28TH FEBRUARY.

On Saturday, when the Court assembled, Sir R. Couch intimated that Scindia was unwell and unable to attend. The Court was densely crowded, the news that Colonel Phayre would probably be cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine having spread through camp and city. In examination in chief Colonel Phayre repeated the story the Advocate-General told in his opening address. He described the circumstances attending the visit of the Maharaja four days after the attempt was made. After the conclusion of his examination Colonel Phayre was cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine, and then commenced one of the liveliest episodes of the inquiry. Colonel Phayre chafed a good deal under the learned Serjeant's ingenious badgering, and several times had to be requested by the President to answer questions put to him. The cross-examination was mainly directed to three points: namely, Colonel Phayre's antecedents as an official, his symptoms when he drank the sherbet and his conduct immediately afterwards, and his intimacy with Bhow Poonikur, who it was hinted had been an implacable enemy of the Gaekwar's and used to give Colonel Phayre "secret and confidential information." The Advocate-General objected to Colonel Phayre's antecedents in Scinde or elsewhere than in Baroda being called in question before the Commission; but Serjeant Ballantine carried his point by plainly saying he intended to argue that the Gaekwar by means of copies of private official documents which Colonel Phayre indignantly declared must have been dishonestly obtained knew so well the unsatisfactory relations existing between Colonel Phayre and the Governments of Bombay and India that it would have been superfluous for him to think of taking the trouble and risk of removing the Resident by poison. As to Bhow Poonikur the counsel for the defence endeavoured to get Colonel Phayre to admit that he had the entrée to the Colonel's dressing-room in which the poisoned tumbler of pummelo juice was placed on the morning of the 9th of November, but this was denied several times. Colonel Phayre was pressed very hard to tell whether Bhow Poonikur had been the person who informed him that the sherbet contained diamond dust, arsenic and copper, but he persisted in declaring he could not tell, until after tiffin, when he said he had seen Bhow Poonikur in the interval and learned from him it was Poonikur who had given him this information. The Serjeant sat down apparently very well satisfied with this admission. There is but one opinion as to Colonel Phayre's pluck and honesty in this matter. What are the public to expect from the Bhow Poonikur incident? Are they to be startled with revelations of a conspiracy against the Gaekwar by his enemies?

N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 28TH FEBRUARY.

Furloughs to Mr. Robinson for two years from 1st March, to Mr. Finlay six months from 1st April. Promotions as Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade to 1st Grade, Messrs. Fitzjames and Heaford. From 3rd to 2nd Grade, Mr. Alexander, Captain Boileau. From 4th to 3rd Grade, Captain Beauchamp and Mr. Heath. From Assistant Engineer 1st to Executive Engineer 4th Grade. Messrs. Noyes and Malt. From 2nd to 1st Grade, Assistant Engineer, Lieutenant Bellasis. Other promotions, Sub. Conductors Peart and Potter, Sergeant Innes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 27TH FEBRUARY.

The Navy Estimates for the year 1875 amount to £10,750,000.

Mr. Goschen has announced that, on going into Committee on the subject of Regimental exchanges, he will bring forward a motion condemnatory of exchanges effected by money payments.

The Lock-out in South Wales continues, both masters and men are holding determined attitudes.

The British and German Ministers have presented their credentials to King Alfonso.

The s. s. Viceroy has put into Alexandria having lost her rudder.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	112,000	bales.
" " Surats.....	26,000	"
" Imports of Cotton.....	37,000	"
" " Surats.....	5 000	"
Stock of Cotton.....	710 000	"
" " Surats.....	151,000	"

Surats during the week have been in increased inquiry which has however been freely met.

LONDON, 26TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

In the London Cotton Market there has been a fair demand.

10 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 " French Rente 1872	107¾
Bar Silver.....	57½

THE REPORTS OF THE BARODA TRIAL.

We publish with our *Overland Summary* this morning *gratis* special supplements containing the whole of the evidence given at the trial up to Friday evening, along with a telegraphic summary of Colonel Phayre's cross-examination. We regret that, owing to the difficulties of getting our press at Baroda into working order a large number of the supplements issued with last Thursday's *Gazette* were very imperfect, we shall reprint and reissue this supplement before the trial is over, so that subscribers may have a complete file of the report.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal raised their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round, at their ordinary meeting on Thursday last. This step follows immediately on the rise of one per cent. in the Bank of Bombay rates.

A BURMAN Inspector of the Rangoon District Police was recently sentenced by Mr. Parrott, Assistant Commissioner of Rangoon to a years rigorous imprisonment for extortion from a Chinaman against whom he threatened to bring a case. The man is appealing to the Commissioner of Pegu.

FULL authority has been given to the Chief Commissioner of Assam and General Stafford to advance at once against the Naga tribes who murdered Lieutenant Holcombe and the others of the survey party, and five hundred men from the Dafla Expedition are by this time probably on their way to the enemy's country.

IT has been decided that the employes of the East Indian Railway, who exerted themselves during the famine, with the exception of the heads of departments, are to be given a gratuity of one month's pay. To make up the necessary sum, it is said that the Government and the Railway Company contribute equal proportions.

MAHARAJA Holkar was received on Tuesday morning, at half past 10, in public Durbar by the Viceroy. He was accompanied by his son, and the usual official arrangements as regards the arrival, reception, and departure of the distinguished visitor were all carried out. The customary salutes were fired. A European guard of honor was present at Government House, and the Viceroy's Body Guard formed the escort.

WE (*Englishman*) learn from Lahore that Mr. Lepel Griffin, C.S., Assistant Secretary to the Punjab Government has been offered the post of Resident to the Patiala Estates. He has accepted the appointment and comes out at once. He will probably retain the appointment only until Mr. Thornton, the present Secretary to the Punjab Government, retires, or is otherwise provided for, when Mr. Griffin will succeed to the post of Secretary to the Punjab Government.

IN consequence of the appointment of Mr. L. F. Robinson to the Commissionership of the Chota Nagpore Division, Mr. Alexander Smith, Jessore district, becomes a Magistrate and Collector of the first grade. Mr. William Kenble, Purneah, has received a corresponding promotion—Mr. E. E. Lewis having been appointed to fill the acting Commissionership of Chittagong. Mr. F. H. Pellew's furlough will also give Mr. N. S. Alexander a similar step in the district of Tipperah.

THE views we (*Sindian*) have all along consistently and persistently maintained, in opposition to the policy of the Commissioner in Sind was led blindfolded to pursue in reference to Beloochistan, have received a tacit confirmation in the announcement made that the Government of India has abandoned that policy, in other words, pronounced it to be a mischievous and, therefore, objectionable, one, and upheld the policy of Colonel Phayre, and Mr. Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner of Dhera Gazee Khan.

AT 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the Yarkand Envoy paid his farewell visit to the Viceroy at Government House. The usual arrangements about conveyances to and from the residence of the Envoy were carried out. A salute of 15 guns was fired on his arrival at, and departure from Government House. The interview lasted about a quarter of an hour. A native guard of honor was drawn up before Government House, and the escort and the guard within the Throne room consisted of the body-guard.

THE Lahore paper states that an attempt has been made to release Yakoob Khan by placing a ladder at the back of the house in which he is imprisoned but the attempt was unsuccessful. It is difficult to say how much reliance is to be placed in this "frontier intelligence" which the Lahore paper regularly publishes, but in addition to the above item it is added that Yakoob Khan has given up all hopes of liberty, and the Ameer has been heard to say that he will be imprisoned all the days of his life. Does this mean the Ameer's life?

WE read in a Calcutta paper that the Mayo Memorial is to take the form of a sort of Town Hall and Assembly Rooms, available alike to Europeans and Natives—to dance and to sing, to grieve and to debate, to protest and to praise, to memorialize and to lecture. Of the sum required for its erection, some Rs 45,000 have been collected in the North-West as a Provincial Memorial of the late Lord Mayo; to this sum the Municipality have added Rs. 30,000. The Hall is from a design by Mr. Bayne of Calcutta, and will be chiefly of brick, with a little stone work.

THE Bangalore Cattle Show was opened on the 23rd February, as we have already announced in a special telegram from Bangalore. The show is a small affair considering that a change had been made from Nundidroog, where it has hitherto been held, to Bangalore. The animals exhibited were unexceptionable; the Mysore bulls were of the highest character and the English cows are said to have been not inferior. The Mysore ponies, however, were not good. The reason for which does not seem to be apparent. Several well matched pairs of bullocks were exhibited, and some difficulty arose in awarding prizes from the general goodness of the animals. Several of the principal residents of the station were present and on the whole the Show was successful.

It is said that the Sonthals show symptoms of uneasiness, that they are wandering about the country in bands and it is prognosticated that they may, perhaps, break out into rebellion as they have done before. In 1856 they made their last appearance as rebellious subjects, and Colonel Dalton many years afterwards prevented them from again breaking out. Probably these anticipations will not be realised, as their movements may be accounted for from their desire to obtain work on the tea and indigo plantations which they appear to prefer to other work. Perhaps the German missionaries can have a better impression of the Sonthals than the rumours now circulating about them are likely to induce among those who do not know them so well.

THOUGH the inventor of lucifer matches is entitled to the gratitude of mankind in general, there are few Europeans in this country, the *Englishman* imagines, whose temper has not been ruffled during the rains by vain attempts to light even the best of Bryant and May's or Lecluse and Ford's matches. To such it will be a satisfaction to hear that they will shortly be independent of matches, and can carry about in their pockets with safety a means of obtaining a light that no damp can affect. This new invention is called "the electrical tinder box,' and its price in Paris is half a franc. On opening this box, you see a platinum wire stretched across. Touching a spring, the wire reddens sufficiently to light a cigar. At will, you can introduce into a tiny sconce a mesh of cotton steeped in spirits of wine or petroleum, which, taking fire, does service as a *veilleuse*, or nurse's lamp. The hidden agency which heats the wire is a very small electrical battery, set in action by the touching of the spring.

THE PROPOSED SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to make in your columns one more effort to obtain some expression of the general feeling of the European public of Bombay regarding the proposed swimming bath?

I believe that the public are sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances under which a sum of about Rs. 9,500 has been placed at my disposal. This sum is the remaining assets of the Old Bombay Steam Fund, formerly raised by subscription of the European public of Bombay to aid passengers coming to Bombay *viâ* Egypt, in the days when the P. and O. Co's steamers went to Calcutta only, and passengers were obliged to wait at Aden till they could obtain a passage to Bombay. The last surviving Trustee of this Fund is a gentleman well-known and much respected in Bombay, General Harry Barr. He has handed over the remaining assets of the Fund to me, to be laid out at my discretion upon some object permanently useful to the European public generally, but with an intimation of his own opinion that the money might be most usefully spent on a swimming bath. I consider myself, therefore, bound to give the swimming bath the preference over any other project, if I find that there is any general wish for it, although I myself do not think that it would be much used, and would rather spend the money in another way.

I may begin by saying that, if the bath is erected, it will be open to all Englishmen of decent appearance and manners on payment of a small fee to cover expenses of maintenance.

Mr. Walton and myself have considered where the site of the bath should be and what its construction, whether fixed or floating.

As regards the site, the harbour side of the island is out of the question for obvious reasons. A site about the middle of Back Bay would have the advantage of being equally convenient to residents of the Western and Eastern quarters of the island, but there are insuperable objections to it in the proximity of the Sonapore main sewer, and in the shallowness of the water which would make a floating bath impossible and a fixed bath more costly than the funds can afford. A site near Malabar Point would be inconveniently distant for almost every one, and it is doubtful if an approach could be obtained. I tried to purchase a half-finished bath on Nepean Sea Road near its junction with the Gowalia Tank Road, a situation very central for residents of Malabar Hill, the Breach and Byculla, but the owner refused to sell it for any price which I could afford to give. There remains only the site about the middle of the Breach which was selected a few years ago by some gentlemen who were then endeavouring to raise funds for a swimming bath. And as regards this site I would say that though I am sorry that it will be inconveniently distant from the residents of the Eastern quarters, yet it is plain that the bath cannot be near everybody, and the inhabitants of the Western quarter, who are the more numerous, have as good a right as any one else to expect that their convenience shall be consulted, while others will be no worse off than they are now.

I at first thought of a floating bath, but found both that the cost would be too great and that no site suitable for this kind of bath could be found. Mr. Walton has, therefore, kindly prepared a plan and estimate for a masonry bath on the Breach, 54 feet by 30 feet, with an average depth of 8 feet at ordinary tides, and 13 feet at high springs, so arranged as that it shall be constantly supplied with fresh seawater, roofed over; and with 22 comfortable private dressing-rooms, and 2 large public ones. This will cost about Rs. 12,500, and supposing that there appears to be a general wish to have a bath, it will be matter for consideration whether Mr. Walton's design shall be cut down to a cost of Rs. 9,500, or whether an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 shall be raised by subscription.

I think I have explained the facts sufficiently, and I now again ask European gentlemen interested in the matter to come to my office on Wednesday next, at 5 p.m., to consider the whole subject.

If the attendance is very small I shall consider that there is no general desire for a swimming bath and shall abandon the project. I may say that, in that case, I shall consider whether the money at my disposal cannot be spent in beautifying the disused burial-ground on the Queen's Road. This cemetery, now almost entirely neglected, is connected with the remembrance of departed friends in the minds of many persons both in India and in England; it contains very interesting monuments; and if well laid out, planted with ornamental trees, and divided from the road by a handsome railing instead of the present ugly wall, it would add greatly to the beauty of the Queen's Road.—I have the honour, &c.

W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Comm'r's Office, Feb 27.

ANNEXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cry against annexation in general, and of Baroda in particular, has, no doubt by this, penetrated through every nook and corner of this Presidency, in fact I do not think I should be wide of the mark if I were to include the whole of India. Looking at the subject with an unprejudiced mind I can hardly believe that British administration of India is held in so little estimation and evidently so little appreciated by the natives of India, or rather of Western India. But why this sudden distrust against British administration or say annexation? Let us for example take a British Collectorate and see whether the officer who is at the head of it is allowed to do as he likes according to his own notion of governing or on the contrary, he is held responsible by a higher officer of Government, who personally sees into almost everything that comes before him; again this latter officer's actions are subordinate to a higher power by whom everything is finally disposed of. The welfare of the people of the district appears to be the primary object of Government. In this charge are scattered municipalities, schools, dispensaries, libraries &c., all opened with the express object of improving the condition of the people. Under the British rule, the inhabitants have their rights, privileges, &c., protected as it were with a sacred guarantee: even to the very lowest menial is this birthright extended. But can the same be said in regard to the subjects of a native State? Here, one does not know at what moment property, home and everything that is held sacred, becomes a prey to those underlings who flutter about native courts as officials clothed with unlimited authority in all matters. Take for instance Baroda. I am almost certain that no native State in India has been so recklessly blind in its management, so extravagantly profuse in its expenditure, and so indifferent to the general welfare of its inhabitants as this unhappy native State, where crimes of the most revolting description are perpetrated with impunity. Yet with all this looseness and disorder, we see memorials from all parts of Western India, slowly but surely fanning discontent against British annexation or administration. Believe me, Sir, eventually should the British Government have occasion to annex a native State, all this smouldering combustible will undoubtedly end in a terrible explosion.

It is lamentable to notice that English papers should be taking a peculiar and one sided interest on behalf of Mulharao by making it appear that he is being subjected to the most shameful treatment under the very *cover of "British Bayonets and Guns."* One of these types we have in Bombay and the other in Calcutta. Instead of stating plain facts these papers are simply sowing seeds of alienation and distrust far and wide, no doubt they have their own *conscientious* motives in adopting a line of conduct perfectly inconsistent with the feelings of a true Briton; and yet would you believe these champions take good care not to quit the powerful shelter of "*British Bayonets and Guns*!!!" Verily there is a spell under such protection.

PROSPERITY.

24th February 1875.

BOMBAY.

"THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," for March, containing the latest alterations in the time-tables of the different Indian Railways, can be had at this office and at the several agencies. We would draw particular attention to the important chan es in the time of the arrivals and departures of the G. I. P. Railway trains from Bombay, and to the additions to the through routes from Bombay to places in India.

To suit the convenience of owners, the Bombay Steeple Chases will come off on Friday the 5th inst. instead of the 10th as originally advertised.

THEFT OF RACING PROPERTY.—Major Oldham has given information to the police of the theft of some planks of wood, which he had left on Worley flats for use as hurdles during the ensuing races.

NEGLECTING TO SHUT A RAILWAY GATE.—A man named Alli Meahbux was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday for neglecting to shut the gate at the Mazagon level crossing after he had passed through.

GONE ASTRAY.—The police were informed on Saturday last by Mrs. DeGa of Grant Road, that her servant boy, of the Seedee caste, had left her service without leave, taking with him three gold buttons and a gold chain, in all worth about Rs. 100.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Heeroo Bhagoo, described as a thief, was placed on Saturday last before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, charged with attempting to obtain a gold earring from Rama Narayen under false pretences. His Worship sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—Two seamen of the ship Gadehill were charged on Saturday last before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with having been absent without leave from their ship. The Captain withdrew the charge against one of the prisoners, and the other was discharged with a caution.

SWINDLING.—J. A. Costa, a Portuguese clerk in the employ of Messrs. Graham and Company, was brought before Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday and charged with having obtained Rs. 27 and annas 8, the property of Messrs. Graham and Co. by false pretences. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC, to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I. at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Song	Czar and Zimmerman ..... Lortzing.
Lancers	Carneval ..... Riviere.
Overture	Chaperons Blancs ..... Auber.
Valse.....	Court Beauties ..... Coote.
Selection	Lucrezia ..... Donizetti.
Galop	Eus Flosser ..... Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

APPLICATION TO SET ASIDE THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.—At the High Court on Saturday last, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the plaintiff in the case of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v. Nusserwanjee Ardaser Wadia, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendant to show cause why the Commissioner's report in the suit should not be set aside or varied. The learned counsel said that under the rules, unless the motion was made that day, the report to which he wished to object, would be binding upon his client. The application was granted.

DESTITUTE HAJEES.—A number of Hajees (pilgrims) have been for some days loitering about the vicinity of the Boree Bunder. They state that they came to Bombay in the steamship Marcia, and that after paying their fare to Calcutta they were landed here in Bombay without the means of proceeding on their journey, or of obtaining the mere necessaries of life. One of these unfortunate men died on Friday last and another on Saturday. The cause assigned for their deaths was old age and fever, but, we very much fear, that exposure and want had more to do with their deaths than either of the above mentioned causes.

WRITING about the proposed Swimming Bath, the Bombay Correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—My own impression is that the sea—I mean that part of it which could be used for bathing—is so foul with sewage and thick with mud and sand that people shrink from the notion of plunging into it. The mouth of Back Bay are black with deposit, and the stench that blows over them is enough to drive an Irishmen from his dinner. The harbour is just as bad. It is possible too, that some men have consulted their medical advisers on the subject, and have heard grave council as to the effect of chills and shocks on frames enervated by residence in this country. It is remarkable how much more swimming "pumps" a man in India than in England. Still to a large number of robust young men, sound in mind and limb, and not too delicately endowed with the sense of smell, a swimming bath would be a great boon. "A great boon," by the way, is exactly the phrase I wanted. I notice that it was used some time ago at the end in the papers when they talk about things for which they don't care two pence. In the way of athletics a swimming bath, combined with a racket court, a skating rink, a theatre, and a refreshment bar, have been spoken of. These things crop up in the regular seasons, and each would be a precious boon. Meanwhile young Bombay seems perfectly contented with badminton. The theatre notion has had a fillip lately, and I believe it has, therefore, kindly prepared a plan and estimate for a masonry bath on the Breach, 54 feet by 30 feet, with an average depth of 8 feet at ordinary tides, and 13 feet at high springs, so arranged as that it shall be constantly supplied with fresh seawater, roofed over; and with 22 comfortable private dressing-rooms, and 2 large public ones. This will cost about Rs. 12,500, and supposing that there appears to be a general wish to have a bath, it will be matter for consideration whether Mr. Walton's design shall be cut down to a cost of Rs. 9,500, or whether an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 shall be raised by subscription.

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W. G. PEDDER, Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Comm'r's Office, Feb 27.

BOMBAY RACES—1875.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

STEWARDS.—F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Captain J. F. Willoughby, H. M.'s 3rd Light Cavalry, Captain R. Bond, R. E., Colonel T. M. Harris, R. A, W. Lamb, Esq., F. C. Boulter, Esq.

E. L. Elliot, Esq., H. M's 1st Lancers, Honorary Secretary.

The running on Saturday was much on a par with that of the previous days, none of the horses, doing anything wonderful in the way of speed. The two first events on the card were walk overs, Mr. Windham's Touchstone being the only entry for the Champagne stakes, and Lachin the only horse which had its name in for H. H. Aga Khan's prize, consequently the Aga's prize remains unclaimed, three entries or no race being the condition.

"The Champagne Stakes."—Rupees 500 from the Fund. For all Horses bona fide and unconditionally the property of Officers in the Army or Navy, members of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, or of the following Clubs:—The Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, the Bengal Club, and the Madras Club. Weight for age and class raised 1 stone. Winners before the day of the Race—once, 5lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance.—1st June 1874, Rs. 50; 1st September 1874 Rs. 75; 1st January 1875; Rs. 150—when the Race will close. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile.

Mr Windham's .....b aus g Touchstone.....w. o.

"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse."—Rupees 500. For all maiden Arabs.

WEIGHTS.

	st. lbs.
3 Years	7
4 "	7 12
5 "	8 5
6 "	8 12
7 "	9 0

Winner of the "Arabian Purse" or "Derby," 5 lbs. extra; winner of both, 7 lbs.

Entrance.—1st June 1874, Rs. 50; 1st September 1874, Rs. 100—when the Race will close. Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Purse will be withheld. 2 miles.

H H Aga Khan's .....b a h Lachin .....w. o.

The next event on the card was—

"The Arab Hacks."—Rupees 200 from the Fund with a Sweepstakes of Rs. 30. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. Winners of any Race where the added money has been Rs. 200 or upwards—once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600; any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. To close and name the day before the Race. ½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Windham's	b a h Aladdin.....	10 3 Capt. Willoughby ... 1
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Khagan	11 2 Nazeraha ... 2
Mr Elliot's	g a h Bob.....	10 3 Mr Elliot .. 3

For this race 3 horses came to the post, Khagan Aladdin and Bob, but Aladdin was the hot favourite on account of the success which his stable had already attained and he ultimately justified his backers by coming in winner by a length.

Time 57 Secs.

The next race was—

"The Champagne Jehangeer Purse."—Of Rupees 225, with an equal sum added from the Fund, and a Sweepstakes of Rs. 50. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens that have never won allowed 10 lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. To close and name the day before the Race. B. C. and a distance.

	st. lbs.	
Major Crosbie's	c aus g Peacock	8 1 Oomer 1
Mr Anderson's	c aus g King's Own...	9 4 Mr Elliot.. 2
H H Aga Khan's	c aus m Munijeh	8 1 Bowjee 3

For this also there were three entered all of whom had their own backers, on coming to the post they got off to a good start, Munijeh making the running at a rattling pace, closely followed by Peacock, Kings Own seemed fairly distanced from the first go off. This order they preserved until nearing the straight running and then Munijeh broke down, Peacock walking by him in good style, and winning by several lengths, hands down.

Time 3 mins, 34 secs.

1st "Class Arab Handicap."—Rs. 250 from the Fund, and starting fee of Rs. 30. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Shaik Abdoola's..	g a h Delawar.....	9 8 Vimall..... 1
Major Crosbie's.....	b a h Belladonna ..	9 7 Oomer.... 2
Mr. Walter's.....	b a r Nizam	7 9 Ismael 3
H H Aga Khan's	g a h Samr.....	9 4 Syed 4
Mr H's	b a h Challenger ..	7 12 Headford .. 5
Capt Davison's	b a h Mistake	9 0 Hackney .. 6

For this handicap six faced the starter, five of which Samr, Mistake, Challenger, Nizam, and Belladonna, had all been over the ground before. Nizam being the winner of the Maiden Galloway Plate, and Mistake the winner of the 'Peri Mutuel Stakes.' They both found backers, but the strong favourite was Samr and sold for Rs. 500, Belladonna going for Rs. 40 at the Lotteries—Vimall rode his horse capitally and returned the confidence of his backers by a victory. Two false starts were succeeded by a capital start, Samr at once assuming and making the running, Challenger, Nizam, Mistake and Belladonna forming a cluster, with Delawar bringing in the rear. In this order they disappeared behind the haystacks, on reappearing near Pallinjee, Delawar was second, pulling double, and just before reaching the straight running he came to the front and won in a canter. Belladonna second, Nizam third.

Time 2 mins 25 secs.

The last race of the day was—

2nd "Class Arab Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund, and a starting fee of Rs. 30. 1 Mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Elliot's	b a g The Stoic	8 5 Oomer.... 1
Mr Walter's	g a h Gwalior.....	8 0 Finch 2
H H Aga Khan's	c a h Cyrus.....	9 6 Mr Nasserwanjee ... 3
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Kulh Ali	9 5 Brewtey..... 4
Mr Windham's	b a g Aladdin.....	8 0 5

Five accepted this handicap, Stoic being a very hot favourite on account of his last year's performance. The start was made in excellent form, the horses running so close together that a sheet might have covered them for the first half mile, after which weight began to tell, the light weights drawing slowly but surely away from the heavier ones,—Stoic and Gwalior thus came to the front and raced together right into the straight, Stoic going in the best in the running which was very steady throughout, and winning by about two lengths tolerably easy, Gwalior second, Cyrus third.

Time 1 min 57 Sec.

The attendance on the course on Saturday was something better than on Thursday last; and although not so numerous as on the first day, the various events seemed to create a much greater degree of interest. It is to be regretted that the Committee cannot or do not provide a band to while away the somewhat tedious intervals between each successive race, it would prove an additional inducement to a large number of the fair sex to grace the balcony of the club with their presence.

The meeting will be continued to-morrow and Thursday and will conclude on Saturday next. Sunday being a *dies non*. To-day is left for the execution of the preliminaries relative to to-morrow's meeting.

COTTON DISTRICTS.

THE Manager of the Mofussil Company, Limited, has received the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops:—

Broach, 25th February.—As is usually the case toward, the end of each month, the market has been very active, and is now firm at Rs. 233 for middle of March delivery. Very little can be had for immediate delivery as even Rs 234. The quality of the crop this year being excellent and the out-turn being expected short, high rates are anticipated by the ryots, and the fact of heavy forward contracts in Bombay for delivery keeps them from selling freely. The despatches during the week amount to 5,000 F. P. and 200 H. P. bales. Total up to date, 19,500 F. P. and 1,700 H. P. bales.

Hingunghaut, 24th.—Contrary to expectations, our receipts since the holidays have been very small, the total for the week being some 350 bales, by far the largest portion very inferior. In fact, all things indicate the end of the season. Reports from outside say that scarcely 3,000 bales have still to come in. During the last two days and nights we have had drizzling rain—in all, 40 cents. No damage has resulted, excepting the stoppage of supplies. Our market continues very steady.

Wurdha, 24th.—There has been a change in the weather. During the past two days we have had light showers—in all, 64 cents. Supplies for the time being have been scant in consequence. On the other hand, it is said that Cotton in Berar is kept back for higher rates, but the evidence, so far, is not sufficient to warrant the belief that much is left outside. The quality is much mixed. Arrivals for the week, 500 bales.

Omrawuttee, 25th.—On the nights of the 22nd and 23rd instant we had some showers of rain, and altogether about an inch fell. Some damage, no doubt, will have been done to Kupas stored in the open, but I don't think it can be serious. The weather is still cloudy. Supplies during the week have been about 2,500 bales.

Khamgaum, 25th.—Since my last the weather has been cloudy, and yesterday a smart shower of rain fell. Ever since, the sky has been cloudy and looks like rain. The receipts are falling off, and people begin to understand that the crop is a small one. The quality is very mixed. The season is not likely to last more than another six weeks.

Moortizapore, 25th.—The weather during the week has been cloudy and threatening. On Monday night we had very heavy rain; we also had a storm on Tuesday night, and light showers last night. Supplies have been scant, being only 150 bajas, excluding contracts—the quality inferior.

Shaegaum, 25th.—Our arrivals during the week have averaged 600 bajas per day, a small portion of which has consisted of Karinja Cotton. Akote Jerry is now arriving in larger quantities, and commands high rates, costing Rs. 200 to lay down in Bombay. We have had slight showers of rain here, and as I write the sky looks threatening.

Julgaum, 25th.—Seince my last the weather has been very changeable. At one time the nights were extremely cold, and this, added to the scarcity of water and fodder, has caused quite a little fatality among the cattle. The nights, however, have been warm, with thunder, lightning, and a little rain. It still keeps very cloudy. Cotton continues to arrive freely, but it is all bought up in the districts. I am sorry to say that the quality is gradually falling off. It is estimated here that about two-thirds of this season's crop have gone forward.

Hooblee, 22nd.—Advices from both Saw-ginned and Compta so far is in excellent condition, and all the ryots speak most favourably, not only of the out-turn, but also of the quality. There may be some delay in bringing the Cotton to the market, as in some of the districts the plants are not very forward, but I am glad to say that all are in a healthy condition. In other places the pods are well matured, and picking on a small scale will commence early next month.

HIGH COURT.—1ST MARCH.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

86-74—Shamrao Pandurung—Suruswatibai widow v Crustnarao Bhawoo and others V Hurychund—Jefferson and Payne Part heard.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaising bhai v The Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

1659-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Balbhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithabhai Hutheebhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

2814-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Maheshanker v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

BOMBAY PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, Captain J. S. Murray, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr S Tomkinson
Mrs Tomkinson and four children
Two Misses Tomkinson
Mr and Mrs W Campbell, and two children
The Hon'ble F S and Mrs Chapman
Major and Mrs H C Menzies, and two infants.
Mrs Barrow
Mrs G N Channer, and infant
Mrs Pritchard, and three children
Colonel and Mrs Davidson, and infant
Mrs Laidlaw
Mrs Thackeray, and child
Mrs Penny, and child
Mr S G Hamilton
General and Mrs Clark
Two Misses Clark
Dr F J Coombe
Master Smithett
Mrs Hogg
Miss Pension
Captain and Mrs Higginson, and infant
Miss Hastings
Mrs H W Harris
Major and Mrs Newmarch, and two children
Mrs Forword
Lieut G Hutton
Thirty four Seamen and Mariners
Master Dobson
Mr W Boag
Mr and Mrs C Street
Mrs Cunningham, and child
Two Misses Cunningham
Master Cunningham
Miss F Blyth
Mrs R P Saunders
Colonel L Estrange
Miss Meiljohn
Captain Weshe
Mr Chapman
Major-Gent Cumming
Mr J V Cox
Mrs E R Connelly
Mr Joseph Mulchett
Mr R H Rimmers
Miss Lyster.

FOR BRINDISI.

Colonel Walton
Colonel Fraser R E
Mr and Mrs J S Blacketts
Mr John Nairn
Mr Chas Nairn
The Venble Archdeacon Garton.

FOR VENICE.

Mr John Ogilvy
Colonel Chamb Hain Walker
Miss Babington
Colonel W W Anderson
Mr J Brandenburg
Captain and Mrs Logan
Dr E S Tribe
Major Chas Gibbs
Mr E Biggo
Mr Lark
Mr Cave
Mr and Mrs R Goldsbrough
Mr Row
Mr G L Dickson
Signor G Branchi
Mr and Mrs Twomy
Mr J Grice
Mr Goddard
The Revd N P Gepp
Mr and Mrs John Norman
Colonel Briggs
Captain S S Sutherland
Mr and Mrs Street
Mr H R Erskine.

FOR MALTA.

Mrs Ward
Two Misses Ward
Colonel and Mrs Westropp
Major Thackeray
Mr C M Smith
Mr and Mrs Watson.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr Heelis.

FOR PORT SAID.

The Revd W Zieman
Mr R T Saunders

FOR ANCONA—Mrs Western, and two children.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr S Raphael
Revd J Palmer
Captain Raymond
Lieut H Tillman,

FOR ADEN.

Mr H H Russell
Miss Taylor.

OMBRA VIADUCT.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following account of the opening of the Ombra Viaduct:—

If you or any of your readers will take a glance at the map of this Presidency and look along the line of the G. I. P. Railway it will be seen that, after passing Tanna Station, there are 2 small tunnels, and that a little further on, at 25 mileage, from Bombay, there is a bridge called the "Ombra" or "Monkey." There the line of Railway is intersected by a deep *nullah* which was bridged over by a 5

BOMAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPT from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 25th instant.

Considered the budget submitted by the Chairman for the year 1875-76, a copy of which was furnished to each of the Trustees on 19th instant, and which is filed in Compilation No. 11, Vol. III, page 363.

Read, in connection with the budget, letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 28th January, setting forth the services rendered by Mr. Hurrichund Nillajee, Overseer and Surveyor, for whom, in accordance with a decision of the Committee on "Engineering Establishment," no provision has been made in the budget. The Acting Chief Engineer states that there are considerable arrears of work in his office at present, consisting of "plans of works as executed" and "detail plans of the properties vested in the Trustees," and that these alone, supposing very little new work is done, will take his present staff about 6 months to complete.

Resolution.—Provision should be made for retaining Mr. Hurrichund Nillajee's services at Rs. 300 a month.

Mr. Hurrichund should however be informed that if, at the expiry of 6 months, the docks should not be sanctioned, his services will probably be dispensed with.

Also submitted Government Resolution No. 193, dated 18th February 1875, approving of the Trustees providing in their budget for the construction of permanent bescons on the "Barnacle Shoal" and "South Butchers Spit"—the estimated cost of which is Rs. 5,035 and Rs. 7,317 respectively.

Resolution.—The Budget as prepared by the Chairman, with the following modifications, is accepted by the Trustees:—

(1) At page 6. To be added to new works expenditure, Engineering Staff—Rs. 2,880
(2) At page 7. To be added to "Loan from Government" ..... Rs. 2,880
(3) At page 8. To be added to expenditure on Bunder properties—Wages of Pointsmen B. B. and C. I. Railway Siding ..... Rs. 480
(4) At page 8. To be added to Engineering Establishment chargeable to revenue ..... Rs. 720
(5) At page 8. Contribution towards Maintenance of Colaba Green Sidings, Rs. 675 to be omitted.
(6) At page 9. To be added to Railway Siding revenue ..... Rs. 3,500
(7) At page 11. To be added for proceeds of sale of right to remove sand from Butchers Island, &c. ..... Rs. 1,500
(8) At page 12. To be added for Beacons on "Barnacles" and "South Buchers Spit" ..... Rs. 12,352
(9) At page 12. To be deducted for 2 Iron buoys ..... Rs. 2,400

The result of these alterations is that expenditure on new works is increased to Rs. 1,65,443.

The amount to be borrowed from Government is increased to Rs. 71,980.

The expenditure on Bunder properties (Revenue account) is increased to Rs. 2,70,263.

The revenue from Bunder properties (Revenue account) to ..... Rs. 10,76,112

The expenditure on Harbour Properties is increased to ..... Rs. 2,46,971 10 0

The revenue from Harbour Properties is increased to ..... Rs. 2,71,663 0 0

And the deficit is increased to... Rs. 1,39,029 11 10

Excerpts from the proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 25th February 1875.

Read Government Resolution No. 124, dated 2nd February, in as follows:—Marine Department No. 124, Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1875.

Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, No. 1527, dated 23rd December 1874.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 1433, dated 28th November 1874, forwards copy of a report by the Bunders Committee on the question of the interferences with the native anchorage of the proposed dock, and of a Resolution by the Trustees approving of the same.

Resolution.—It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Trustees have, to some extent, misapprehended the meaning of Government Resolution No. 1433, dated 28th November last.

2. The first para. of that Resolution refers only to proposed alternate channels to the *Elphinstone Dock*, and it is the case, as therein stated, that the northern channel to the Elphinstone Dock would materially interfere with the "existing anchorage," while the southern channel to the Elphinstone Dock would do so only to a slight extent.

3. The second para. refers chiefly to the question of wharfage, and it is not stated that the construction of a Dock at Moody Bay would not necessitate any interference with the "native anchorage." It is stated that such a dock would not interfere with the "existing *local* trade" as regards wharfage or anchorage.

4. The distinction here is between the dutiable (*i. e.*, foreign) trade in native craft, and the free (*i. e.*, local) trade in native craft. A dock at Moody Bay would not interfere with the free, *i. e.*, local trade, but it would with the dutiable, *i. e.*, foreign trade, in native bottoms. All the craft which now anchor in the two inshore patches colored red, with crosses, carry dutiable cargoes, and they use that anchorage not for their own convenience, but for the convenience of the Customs and Preventive Service. As far as the convenience of the trade is concerned, it would be immaterial if the anchorage were close there, but the local, *i. e.*, free trade, if driven from its present anchorage and wharfage, would suffer great inconvenience.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Chief Engineer, dated 28th January, stating that to make the Boree Road available for traffic it will require to have an additional sum of Rs 300 expended upon it: he also states that one side of the road should be fenced at an estimated cost of Rs. 300. Both sums can, he states, be met from savings on the Frere Road extension.

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Read letters from the Deputy Conservator, dated 12th and 15th February, forwarding report on the repairs of Pilot Schooners No. 1, and requesting sanction for the docking and repair of Pilot Schooners Nos. 2 and 3.

Read minutes of meeting of Pilotage Committee, dated 18th instant, ordering the docking and repair of the Schooners to be undertaken, in anticipation of the sanction of the Trustees being obtained. The Committee have ordered that the work be done in H. M's Dockyard.

Resolution.—The action of the Committee is approved.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 18th February, stating that a survey of the Inner Light Vessel now in Dock shows that the whole of the copper is worn out, and that sundry minor repairs require to be effected. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 9,750 from which has to be deducted the value of the old copper, viz. Rs. 2,250—leaving Rs. 7,500, as the estimated net cost of repairs.

Resolution.—To be referred to the Pilotage Committee for disposal.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 17th February, reporting that 11 out of 33 persons residing in huts on the south side of Elphinstone Bridge have recently died of fever. He attributes it to the opening up of the ground adjacent to the Royal Press buildings which was originally reclaimed with Town sweepings. He forwards copy of his letter to the Health Officer on the subject.

Resolution.—The reply of the Health Officer to be awaited.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

MHOW.

ENGLISH LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses (*if 500 tickets are taken*) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take ..... Two-thirds.
The Second ..... One-fourth.
The Third... ..... One-twelfth.

To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application, accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras,

To the Honorary Secretary,

Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow.

N. B.—The race has closed with 86 subscribers and will be run at Liverpool on the 18th of March.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE NAGA HILLS MASSACRE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

Though the unfortunate affair in the Naga Hills, which has resulted in the death of Lieutenant H. Icombe and a number of his party, has been very fully described in the official papers furnished to the press, there are doubtless many who will read with satisfaction any additional or slightly differing accounts of the affair, all of which go to complete the history of the disaster. Our advices confirm what has been already made public, and add some little in the way of detail. Lieutenant Holcombe was in charge of a small survey or exploring expedition on our eastern frontier. The party consisted of Lieutenant Holcombe, Captain Badgly, and Mr Chennell, of the Topographical Survey. They had a small guard consisting of forty men of the 44th N. I., about a score policemen of the Sylhet Frontier, and a miscellaneous lot of coolies, about 150, in charge of baggage. Early in December the party proceeded by the valley of the Dikhoo from Seebsangor and entered the hills for the purpose of surveying the district from the Dikhoo towards the north-east in the direction of Lockimpore. There was some delay at starting owing to sickness, but in the early part of this year great progress was made. The party met with no active opposition from the villagers, though the Nagas are about as blood-thirsty savages as could be met with anywhere in the Hills. This is a fact, that, perhaps should never have been lost sight of; though a few months' impunity amongst them might have thrown the survey-party off their guard. Such indeed seems to have been the occasion of the massacre.

On the 1st instant, the party had arrived at a place, about four marches south of Joypore in the Lukimpore District, called Soomtok. Leaving this village they proceeded the same day to their camp beyond the Nahang village, through which they passed late in the afternoon. After nightfall seven or eight villagers came bearing torches, and as they said, presents. They were allowed by Lieutenant Holcombe to approach, and they offered him a goat, some yams and spices, intimating their intention of returning in the morning with other presents. Without some better motive, this perhaps should have been regarded as only a spying visit; and the movements of the following morning should, we think, have confirmed this. Instead of the peaceful visit of half a dozen men, about two hundred left the village assembling only some hundred or one hundred and fifty yards from the camp. A lot of these, some forty or fifty, entered into conversation with Lieutenant Holcombe, while the rest distributed themselves amongst the others of the party under pretence of selling fowls, pumpkins and other things. The coolies were busy packing up for a further move, and the Nagas had gradually mixed themselves amongst the sepoy followers in the lines. It appears that some of the party deemed it suspicious that these peaceful market gardeners and poulterers carried daos, and the fact was brought to the notice of Lieutenant Holcombe. Probably that over confidence, so often characteristic of Englishmen, and so frequently fatal to them, influenced him, for he refused to forbid their approach. These "simple" savages, evidently saw the importance of engaging his attention; and they managed to do this and disarm the sentry, at the same time by asking to be shown the musket or rifle which the latter carried. The officer complied, taking the rifle from the sentry, and handed it to one of the savages to look at. The other Naga then engaged his attention by offering to his notice a gong. Lieutenant Holcombe took the gong and struck it. During these proceedings the Nagas had mixed themselves amongst the Survey party, no doubt according to arrangement. As Lieutenant Holcombe was sounding the gong, one of the two Nagas who had accosted him and engaged his attention, struck him on the neck, and following this with a second blow felled him to the earth. Much in the same way the Nagas had engaged other people in the camp, each having spotted his victim, and dealt, with him in the same effectual manner. The scene immediately became one of great confusion. Captain Badgley, who as already recorded, was in his tent, was only wounded; and those who had not been finished at the first onslaught immediately fired on the Nagas, who at once took to flight. Their object seemed to be to kill as many as possible in the least time, perhaps under the impression that visitors liable to such treatment would henceforth be scarce. Seventy-five were killed in this brief slaughter, and a few subsequently died, showing how thoroughly the savages did their work and how well their plan succeeded. The whole force did not much exceed two hundred men, and more than half were killed or wounded. Lieutenant Holcombe's head was nearly severed from the trunk, and the native officer in command of the guard was amongst the killed. After the confusion caused by the attack was over, the escort drew itself together, and by their fire kept off the Nagas from any further attack. Those who were not seriously hurt attended to the wounded, got together the baggage, and secured the ammunition. Within two hours of the massacre the whole party commenced a retreat, carrying the wounded with them, and forming out of those unhurt, small but effective guards in front and rear. Though the Nagas kept up a pursuit for some miles, and on arrival at the Dilli river made a determined attack upon the little party, they were quickly repulsed, showing that but for the treachery on one side and the ungeneralness on the other, this lamentable loss of life could not have occurred. Small as the force was, it could have held its own. On the second night of their retreat the little retreating party halted near the Borban Sang village, and on the succeeding evening they reached Bormukhunia Naga village; but though desired to remain there, Captain Badgley did not think it well to do so as the wounded were in need of attention and were in great pain. After a little food and rest they resumed their march, and travelling all night, reached Borna Chali near our own boundary, on the evening of 5th instant. It will be satisfactory to the friends of Lieutenant Holcombe to be know that Captain Badgley brought away the head of the unfortunate young officer, to prevent its suffering any indignity at the hands of the Nagas, by parading it in their villages as they doubtless would have done. The like care was taken of the bodies of two men who died during the retreat. The chief lesson for us to learn in this unfortunate affair is never to trust these savages; and what remains to be done is also to teach them a lesson that it will not "pay" even in savage estimation, to adopt treacherous dealings with a nation that has a power of prompt retribution. It is to be hoped that the season will still permit of the successful diversion of the Duffla force to punish the Nagas and the promptness of the punishment will help to impress the lesson where it is so greatly needed.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

DIPLOMACY AND TRUTH.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

Once on a time an ambassador was not ashamed to own that his trade and duty in life was "to lie for his country's good." That was before the invention of Public Opinion, when the business of the world was carried on amongst the few who understood its language, and a gentleman could call these things by their names without fear of being misconstrued. It is your modern reader who cannot be trusted without a commentary; everything must be paraphrased in order to be brought with his conception of propriety. He is like the vulgar man who mistakes simplicity for vulgarity, and deems it low to use the plain, honest English of Her Majesty's *leges*, has a deep-rooted objection to words in common currency, is fond of high-flown expressions, which he deems "genteel," and, for instance, will never speak of coffee except as "Moka"—perhaps from an unconscious desire to disguise the chicory which the ancestral grocer mixed with it.

Ever since (in an evil hour for literature) our British middle classes learned to spell, this low-bred affectation of high sounding circumlocution has infected style, and as no deterioration can take place in style without a corresponding degeneracy in ideas, it follows that we think as well as write in synonymes—that is, we see, hear, perceive, and understand by halves, and consequently half express what we have but half conceived. It is this middle-class obtuseness or dulness of perception, this absence of pure literary taste, this indifference to truth expressed in a lively form—called by the French *Esprit*, and by the Englishman of Lord Chesterfield's time translated "Wit"—which has set up Public Opinion instead of Taste as the arbiter of style, and in politics has substituted a moral casuistry founded on *bourgeois* commonplace for the maxims of honour and the judgment of men of the world.

Peckniff can see for threepence in his favourite paper the latest political, social, and literary intelligence; therefore Politics, Society, Literature, everything must exist for the sake of Peckniff: the Court, that it may mirror to him an image of his respectability; Society and Literature, to prove the immorality of his neighbours; and Politics, to furnish him with motives of self-gratulation on the candour and conscientiousness of his public men. Now-a-days no defunct ornament of statecraft or diplomacy can properly descend into oblivion without a leader in the *Times* newspaper shall clothe him in all the virtues of a seller of unadulterated tea. The panegyrist is at fault if he does not convey the impression that the deceased had missed his proper vocation in not becoming Archbishop of Canterbury instead of representing the interest of Manchester at the Court of Pseudopolis. How far we are from the time when an ambassador could say, without fear of being misconstrued, that his business was "Mentiri pro patria." and Lord Chesterfield could write:—

"... It may be objected that I am now recommending dissimulation: I both own and justify it. It has been long said, *Qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare*. I go still further and say that without some dissimulation no business can be carried on at all. It is simulation that is false, mean, and criminal: that is the cunning which Lord Bacon calls crooked or left-handed wisdom, and which is never made use of but by those who have not true wisdom. And the same great man says that dissimulation is only to hide our own cards, whereas simulation is put on in order to look into other people's."

And again—

"In the course of the world a man must very often put on an easy frank countenance upon very disagreeable occasions; he must seem pleased when he is very much otherwise; he must be able to accost and receive with smiles those whom he would much rather meet with swords. In Courts he must not turn himself inside out. All this may, nay must, be done without falsehood and treachery; for it must go no further than politeness and manners, and must stop short of assurances and professions of simulated friendship."

"Dissimulation" would no doubt include that form of the *suggest-a-falsi* which Judge Reich has characterised in his Arnim Judgment—the same he should have met before it had passed under the editorial shears of the Berlin officials. The learned Judge holds this ambassadorial variety of the *suggestio falsi* to be not incompatible with truth, although he defines it as "an obsolete style of diplomatic language which leaves the reader to consider rather what is not than what is contained in a given passage." He also refers to it "as the same style to which the accused had recourse when in the Report on Madame Gustave de Rothschild he says of ladies in general that when they contradict they mean to convey an apology"—like Mr. Disraeli after his imprudent speech at the Mansion House.

No doubt our diplomatist who "lied for his country's good" and was, in his own, as many have done, meant nothing more than that he did not "turn himself inside out in Courts," that he knew how to "put on an easy, frank countenance upon very disagreeable occasions," did not table his cards for his adversary's inspection, and though he told no lies about his own hand, would not scruple to play a false card to mislead the enemy. These are the elementary stratagems of every game—of war as well as of whist—and I see no reason why they should be disallowed in diplomacy, provided it be done in a fair and gentlemanly manner, and that you do not clap your hand on your heart and congratulate yourself in your semi-official newspapers on the sublimity of your high-mindedness and conscientiousness. As for an actual lie, a plain straightforward lie, no diplomatist who was ever trusted a second time with important negotiations, and indeed no man of ordinary prudence, would think of committing such a blunder. For the man who pledges his word to statement that is positively and demonstrably false is a mere bungler, who has allowed himself to be cornered by superior skill. His falsehood is the first hold he gives you upon himself and the truth, and indeed the first clue to the discovery of the latter. For it narrows down the circle of hypothesis, within which ingenious minds have full scope to deceive themselves with their own imaginations, to two alternatives, of which the liar stands committed to one that you can test, and thus exhausts the remaining "possibilities" between yourself and the Truth.

If you must deceive, *si dolus adhibendus est* better *act* than *tell* a lie. Observe the statesmen of the age and him especially—that master-mind of Europe—who lately shone forth in all the effulgency of that "triple armour of German candour patriotism, and truth" which the journals of Geist have taught us to admire.

To whose gracious keeping—and not his custody—I here beg leave to commend the young aspirant to diplomatic honours and searcher after Truth.

From the Court of Pseudopolis in the year of grace 1875.

X*.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of giving strength and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions,

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England and in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £6,100,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 900,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

The principal London and Indian Club Houses, and Regimental Messes.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815. AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

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LONDON OFFICES—29, COCKSPUR STREET, PALL MALL, S. W AND 44, MARK LANE, CITY, E. C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE—10, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.
BORDEAUX HOUSE—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

NOTICE.

Our present Price List, we are happy to say, shows, consistently with the maintenance of our standard of quality, a considerable reduction from our last year's quotations, owing principally to the generally satisfactory Vintage of 1874. Champagne, however, was visited by a late frost, and much damage was occasioned; this, added to previously existing scarceness, compels us to maintain former quotations for best qualities, and to increase the two lowest. Prices of all other Wines show great advantages to the consumer.

1875
PRICE LIST.
BORDEAUX—RED.

		Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees.	Per Case. Qts. Pts.
Chateau Ladite or Mouton	Gold capsule	30	32
" Rauzan	Black capsule	25	27
" Palmer	Blue capsule	22	24
" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	21
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	19
Cantenac	Red capsule	15	17
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Medoc	Violet capsule	10½	12½

WHITE.

Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	24
Sauterne	White capsule	17	19

BURGUNDIES—RED.

Chambertin	Red seal	30	32
Nuits	Red "	24	26
Volnay	Red "	21	23
Beaune	Red "	18	—

WHITE.

Chablis (La Moutonne)	White seal	24	26
Chablis, light	White "	17	19

CHAMPAGNE.
(*Our own and all Brands.*)

Finest Extra Dry Sparkling	44	46
Finest Extra Dry per Hamper of 24½ pints	37	—
Giesler's First quality	41½	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	40
Good Sparkling	34	36
Carte Blanche, "Sibérity" Brand	27	29

GERMAN WINES.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	38	40
Sparkling Hock and Moselle Muscatel	32	34
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	26	28
Hock " Johannisberger	40	42
" " Marcobrunner	34	37
" " Rudesheimer	26	28
" " Hochheimer	23	25
" " Laubenheimer	17	19
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	26	—

SHERRIES, &c.

	Per Doz. Qts.
Amontillado, A 1, extra quality, rare old...Gold seal	36
Amontillado, choice and superior.....Black seal	33
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft pale.....	29
Oloroso, full bodied, straw colour.....Green seal	23
Vino Puro, very pale, dry and delicate.....Blue seal	24
Vino Fino, pale .....Brown seal	22
Pale, medium colour .....Yellow seal	19
Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry.....Pink seal	19
A good Dinner Wine .....White seal	16
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavour	16
Madeira, East India, very choice.....	36

SHERRIES, IN JARS.*

Vino Puro, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	Rs. 43 12
Yellow Seal, 4 gallons, equals 2 doz.ns	" 33 8
Medium quality, 4 gallons, equals 2 dozens	" 27 8
SACRAMENTAL WINE—Rota Tent	26

PORTS.

	Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints Rupees.	Per Case. Qts. Pts.
Old Crusted (3 years in bottle)...Original Seal...	34	42
Invalids' Wine .....Gold Capsule...	29	—
Dessert Wine.....Black seal	22	24
A very good sound Wine.....Red seal.....	18	20

SPIRITS.

		Per Doz. Rupees.
Cognac, the finest old pale.....Black capsule..		34 & 42
" superior old pale .....Yellow capsule...		30
" pale, very good, White label.White capsule...		26
" pale, good, White label .....Blue capsule.....		22
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality .....White capsule...		22 & 28
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality...	" ...	20
Field's Gin	" ...	17
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	" ...	22
" Scotch, 1st quality	" ...	22 & 25
Geneva in flasks.....	" ...	18

OLD COGNAC.

1st Quality, in 4 Gallon Jars* ..... Rs. 61

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint Bottles, viz:—

White Curacoo, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Creme de The, White Anisette, Curacoo Sec, Creme de Vanille, Noyau de Martinique, Oranges Ameres, Perigot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino	Per Case 24

LIQUEURS.

	Per 1 dozen Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees.	Per Case. Qts. Pts.
Curacao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White ...	38	40
Maraschino di Zara, best	36	38
Noyau.....	38	40
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen.....	28	30
Orange bitters, best.....	20	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	27	—

* The Jars can be returned for re-filling; we keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognac in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

TERMS:—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from London if preferred to their own Brand.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery; all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'

	Nett Cash with order. Per dozen.	Credit. Per dozen
Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 12	Rs. 6 0
" " 6 dozen Pints	" 3 12	" 4 0

N.B.—From and after the 1st February, we are compelled to ADD 4 ANNAS per CASE to the above prices of our WINES, SPIRITS, &c., in consequence of enhancement of Town Duty from the 1st January, of which our London Friends were ignorant when fixing their Reduced Quotations for 1875.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT

10, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. Rose & Co., Sole Agents in Bombay for

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard or by Stodart..... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart..... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.
Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants.

Harmoniums, and American Organs.

Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, New board used with 2 blows..... Rs. 110
Solid Mahogany ditto ditto ditto 140
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, 3 Stops 200
Wind Indicator and 2 Blowers..... 200
Mason and Hamlin's American Organ.
Five-Octave Double Reed, Five Stops—1, Viola; 2, Diapason; 3, Melodia; 4, Flute; 5, Vox Humana; with two sets of Vibrators throughout, one of four feet pitch, one of eight feet. Improved Vox Humana; Self-adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c. Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish.....Nett Cash 450
The Cases of these Instruments are of solid Black Walnut, backs as well as sides and fronts. Interior, as well as exterior, of thorough and careful workmanship in every detail. They are remarkable for their great power, as well as for rich and beautiful qualities of tone.

The New Alexandre Organ.

S. ROSE & CO., ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, 3 Stops ..... Rs. 400
Compass 5 Octaves, F to F; 8 Stops—1, Flute; 2 Lieblich Gedact; 3, Dulciana; 4, Vox Humana; 5, Gamba; 6 Diapason; 7, Principal; 8, Subbass; Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained ..... Rs. 800

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments, for Bands and Christy Minstrel's Troupes.

Violins	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120		Fifes, with G. S. Keys	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20	
Guitars	" 25 " 85		Flageolets	" 10 " 25	
Banjos	" 12 " 45		Flutes, with G. S. Keys	" 20 " 64	
Tambourines	" 4 " 20		Clarionets (best manufacture)	"	88
English Concertinas	" 63 " 230		Triangles, with Beater	" 5 " 10	
Anglo-German and German Concertinas	" 15 " 46		Bones, Clappers and Castagnets, per set	"	12
Flutinas and Accordeons	" 3 " 64		Field Horns	"	115
Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmoniums, in Travelling Case, complete	" 100		Cornets	" 30 " 85	
			Musical Boxes	" 5 " 1,000	
			Pond Horns	" 5 " 15	

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB & CO.,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.

Beg respectfully to inform the Gentry, and Public in general, that they have now got their Stock replete, and they can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that their Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to them before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth; likewise Spun Silk-Silk-and-Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest Designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Dreb Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Maunds, Leather Straps, &c. &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THE PRICES CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

WINES,

OF THE FINEST GROWTHS, DIRECTLY CONSIGNED TO THE UNDERSIGNED;

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped..... Rs. 24 per doz.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S DRY PALE, ditto..... " 28 "
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, a Wine extensively sold in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen..... " 30 "
Ditto's "CABINET," ditto, a fine dry and exquisite Wine ..... " 36 "
G. PRELLER'S CLARETS, (direct from Bordeaux, pure, sound and cheap, from Rs. 9 to ..... " 40 "
Ditto's BARSAC and CHABLIS in quarts and pints..... " 15 "
HOCKS and MOSELLES, STILL, and SPARKLING, for sale at extremely low prices to close shipments.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAME- Rs. 5, 8 annas per dozen.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.
December 1874

KINLOCK'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended have just arrived and we are [enabled to quote them at the undermentioned rates:—

CHABLIS	per dozen	Rs. 17
MOSELLE, Quarts	"	" 24
Do. Pints	"	" 15
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	"	" 22
IRISH WHISKEY	"	" 22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c. for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

"DHOOTIES."—The most approved LOOMS for WEAVING and MACHINE RY for WINDING Colored Yarns is made by Mr. HENRY LIVESEY, Greenbank Foundry, Blackburn, England.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

Orderly 2nd Bombay Cavalry and Adjutant Poona Horse.

May be had at this Office.; Price Re. 1.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

An exceedingly handsome Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 hands, thoroughly broken and up to 14st., Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut Australian Mare, 5 years, 15-1½ hands, a broken charger, stands Infantry fire perfectly, broken also to single and double harness, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 hands, fast, with exceptionally good paces, a splendid Dog-cart horse, Rs. 700.

A team of four Chesnut Australians, beautifully matched and thoroughly broken, Rs. 4,000.

An Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2 hands, has been ridden as a charger and goes well in harness, Rs. 450.

A Black Arab, 14-2 hands, fast in harness, make a capital Dog-cart horse, Rs. 350.

A Cream colored pair of Pegu Ponies, beautifully matched, 7 years old, very fast and steady in single and double harness, Rs. 700.

A Black Arab Colt, 7 years, 14 hands, a capital hack broken to single and double harness, Rs. 400.

A Grey Arab Horse and Buggy in good order, Rs. 500.

An aged pair of Grey Arabs, about 14-1 hand, serviceable sound